

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A conventional semiconductor integrated circuit device suffers from the increasing difficulty in definitely setting the output state of a redundancy circuit as the number of conductor layers increases. To overcome this inconvenience, according to the present invention, a semiconductor integrated circuit device has a first semiconductor chip having a nonvolatile memory for storing redundancy information, and has a second semiconductor chip having a conversion circuit for converting the redundancy information output in the form of serial data from the nonvolatile memory into parallel data and a redundancy circuit of which the output state is definitely set by receiving the parallel data output from the conversion circuit.